The Sun.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1885.

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THE SUN, New York City.

THE SUN *to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furnishes them with the entire paper.*

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Aug. 15, 1885, was:*

Sunday	141,126	Thursday	96,756
Monday	99,453	Friday	93,798
Tuesday	97,875	Saturday	96,146
Wednesday	96,754	Weekly	89,550
Total for the week			723,994

Abraham Lincoln.

Many of the cultivated and eloquent writers and orators who during the last few weeks have exalted the history and services of Gen. GRANT, have fallen into the error of representing him as the special savior of the Union in its conflict with the powers of slavery and secession. It is a natural mistake. The hero of the hour eclipses all other heroes, and his exploits fill the imagination and gain splendor and importance as they are told.

But it is now time to insist upon the truth, and this is that the man who, above all other men, saved the Union was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If there had been no GRANT, we should beyond doubt have found some other successful commander, for we had many Generals of character and genius to try and choose from; and after surveying the list of men who during the war were at the head of great and successful armies, and considering the overwhelming forces of the Union, it cannot be imagined that even under different management the termination of the struggle would not have been the same. But if there had been no LINCOLN, it is difficult to understand how the Union could ever have emerged again out of that enormous, that peerless convulsion. Not only can we now see that among the numerous statesmen and politicians of the time he was without an equal; but, from a study of the period, it can well be doubted whether, in default of LINCOLN, another would have appeared who could successfully have performed his task.

When Mr. LINCOLN came to the Presidency in 1861, he was not only confronted by the secession of the slave States, at least the majority of them, but in the North he had to deal with the suspicion and hostility of an immense sympathy with the Southern cause. Both he and the party which had made him President were enveloped and well-nigh overwhelmed with distrust, aversion, and contempt. Reaching Washington unexpectedly, and in a kind of disguise, the situation that he found there was most gloomy and depressing. Of that strength which springs from a generous popular confidence in a new ruler, he could summon up little or nothing. In the North itself the conservative interests and influences were mostly turned against him. For the programme of his party, which contemplated the exclusion of slavery from the new Territories, a scanty plurality of votes had been cast in the election; and he well knew how malignant and how extensive would be the revolt of the North against any premature measure looking to an attack upon slavery itself. If, in the course of all history, any statesman ever stood in need of wisdom, patience, self-reliance, and tenacity, all of transcendent quality, surely LINCOLN was the man.

The difficulties which the character and composition of the Republican party threw in his way, likewise imposed very serious embarrassments on the new President. Factions, animosities, personal interests, conflicts for office and predominance, were rampant in it. In addition to these a large proportion of the Republicans, sharing the happy and hopeful confidence of Mr. SEWARD, were unwilling to believe that it was going to be much of a shower after all; and they met with calm complacency and a genial smile every suggestion that a prodigious contest had opened and that the integrity of the republic was at last brought to the issue of blood and fire. On the other side, the champions of abolitionist opinion, inflamed with their prolonged and heated controversy, fanatical in the faith of liberty, and wild with impatience at delay, insisted that slavery should at once be killed on paper, and that the rebellion, of whose gigantic gravity they had as yet little conception, should be extinguished by a proclamation and a prayer meeting.

Along with all these things, the ordinary political and administrative labors of the Government had to be performed, and their complications were continually aggravated. While an army and navy, such as we had never dreamed of, were called out and created, and while the means of equipping and maintaining them had to be provided by financial operations without a precedent in our annals, for the first time in many years our foreign relations became dangerous and threatening. A Pacific Railroad had become indispensable, and the secession of one-third of the country brought up a number of new and perplexing legal and political questions. The Cabinet was able and industrious, and one of its members—SIMON CAMERON—though far from being an abolitionist, was in advance of all the others in understanding that slavery formed the turning point of the war. But the master mind of them all was LINCOLN himself. He was not fond of details, and was entirely devoid of that meddlesome temper which sometimes makes the President interfere even with the minor business of every Secretary; yet both in the conduct of ordinary affairs and in grappling with the necessities of the war, he directed, controlled, balanced, and regulated everything in every department, and was himself in an unusual degree the life and soul of the Administration.

Under such conditions as these Mr. LINCOLN kept his lead of the nation from the day of his inauguration until the surrender of Richmond. He displayed a wonderful judgment and moderation, and an unerring intelligence of every change and symptom of the public pulse. There never lived a man whose heart detested slavery more intensely than his; and yet his arm was held back and his voice restrained in silence until the time and the country were fully ripe; so that when at last, in the fulness of days, he launched the decree, the mighty institution tottered and crumbled beneath his hand. Had he struck sooner, the blow might have broken the Union; as it fell, it destroyed the Confederacy.

We suppose the interior history of that momentous period will never be fully and accurately written. Much of it is nowhere recorded, and the few eye-witnesses are dying out. The murder of Mr. LINCOLN removed the one who knew it most completely, and Mr. STANTON, Mr. CHASE, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WELLES, and Mr. BLAIR can no longer testify. As the struggle advanced, what might be called the party of action and of extreme measures developed a sharp hostility to the President. He would not go fast enough to suit them; they thought him disposed to compromise; and to the last they maintained toward him an attitude of dislike and of unfriendly criticism. But he was not in the least disturbed by their opposition. Taking counsel alone of his own judgment, he carried the country through difficulties and perils which perhaps have never been fully appreciated even by those who stood near him and could see something of the inner working of the machine. Compared with the vast and intricate problems which he had to dispose of, the task of a military commander with a million of veteran soldiers under his orders, magnificent as it was, was limited and simple. The General of the army had everything provided and shaped for him; the President had to provide and shape everything for himself and for every branch of the public service, military, naval, and civil.

Had he not been an incomparable politician, a born manager of men, Mr. LINCOLN could hardly have brought the war to a victorious end. More dexterous or more successful politics never was seen than that by which he carried through Congress the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery; nor was there ever a keener calculation of consequences than he displayed in the erection of Nevada as a State, for the purpose of ratifying this amendment and making it permanently effectual.

The comprehensiveness and variety of mind, and the moral elevation of this many-sided man—the greatest, perhaps, that our age has known—are, we suppose, the qualities which will most distinguish him in the judgment of future historians. As a political philosopher and teacher he can well be compared with THOMAS JEFFERSON, though JEFFERSON never enjoyed the good fortune of expressing the vital truths of democracy so beautifully as LINCOLN expressed them in his immortal speech at Gettysburg. Familiar as it is to every reader, no one can study it too deeply or admire it too often; and we cannot close our estimate of its author more fittingly than by repeating every word of it:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure.

"We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a large sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Next State Senate.

The State Senate to be chosen this fall will take part in the election of a United States Senator to succeed WARNER MILLER. This fact is of special importance, because the majority in the Legislature which will select MILLER's successor may depend on the political complexion of the Senate. The present Senate, chosen in 1883, consists of 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. If the State were apportioned for Senators according to its present population, this would be advantageous to the Democrats, because the increase of inhabitants since the State census was taken in 1875 has been larger in the Democratic cities and counties than in the Republican. However, the failure to take a census this year has not affected this question, for the obvious reason that it could not have been completed in time to change the Senate districts previous to the next election. Senators must, therefore, be chosen from the districts as they now stand.

Under these circumstances, how is the contest for State Senators this year likely to result? This question is not easy to answer, for the reason that in many of the districts there were sharp factional fights two years ago, which are not yet quite settled, and because the question who shall succeed MILLER at Washington is sure to create more or less disturbance in both parties now.

In 1883 the Republicans carried the First Senate district, consisting of Suffolk and Queens, by a plurality of 1,235 on what seemed to be a fair trial of strength between the two parties. They carried the Third district, which is made up of a part of Brooklyn, by a plurality of 2,227. They elected GIBBS in the Eighth district, in the heart of this city, by the heavy plurality of 7,359. In this district Tammany at this election gave BROWNING 6,047 votes, and the County Democrats cast 2,909 for DUNNE. The total for GIBBS was 13,406. It is understood that he received many Democratic votes, and close calculators regard the district as doubtful on a straight pull between Republicans and Democrats. North of the Eighth, the Republicans carried no district except the Thirteenth, which is composed of Orange and Sullivan, and the Sixteenth, which is made up of Rensselaer and Washington, till they reached their strongholds beyond Albany. In the Thirteenth they saved Low by a plurality of only 133, with an outstanding vote of 661. The district is close and doubtful. The Democrats carried all the other districts up to and including Albany, which is the Seventeenth. They elected JACOBS in the Fourth, in Brooklyn, by a plurality of barely 163, leaving an outstanding vote of 338. They were surprised at their success in the Fifteenth, which is composed of Dutchess, Putnam, and Columbia, and those three counties one year afterward gave BLAINE a majority over CLEVELAND of 2,171. On a straight heat, and with no bolting, the district is Republican. Though the Democrats in this city were a good deal split up in the Senatorial contests of 1883 among the several halls, and had candidates of various complexions, they lost no district except, possibly, that wherein GIBBS was chosen, and this the Republicans claim as theirs under all ordinary conditions.

We have looked into seventeen districts, which extend up to Troy and Albany. Twelve of these are now represented by Democrats and five by Republicans. How about the coming election? Are not the Democrats as likely to lose the JACOBS district as they are to capture the Low district? They may win the GIBBS district, but will they not find it difficult to hold the Dutchess district with the 2,171 BLAINE majority against them? However, it is an old rumor that money works wonders in and around Dutchess, and nobody can tell who has come out ahead till they get the official returns. Upon the whole, with harmony, hard work, and good luck, the Democrats may gain one or two Senators below Albany.

North and west of Albany there are fifteen Senate districts, numbering from eighteen to thirty-two. In the contest of 1883 the Republicans carried them all except the Erie district, which is the Thirty-first. They lost that by a plurality of 923. The Republicans carried the other fourteen districts by large pluralities, except that of Jefferson and Oswego, where they had only 625. Mr. ARKELL of Montgomery and Fulton, who took a deep interest in the election of WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS and is friendly to the *Albany Journal* and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, was chosen by the unprecedented majority of 15,639.

Can the Democrats now capture any of these fourteen Republican strongholds? The Oneida district elected Mr. COGGESHALL for its Senator in 1883 by a plurality of 1,985. He was a pronounced Stalwart. The Prohibition candidate received 748 votes. The county of Oneida alone constitutes this district. It gave CLEVELAND for Governor in 1882 a majority of 4,932 over FOLGER. The BLAINE Half Breeds bolted FOLGER badly. In 1884 the Stalwarts returned the compliment. CLEVELAND carried Oneida for President over BLAINE by a majority of 30. The inference from these premises is pretty obvious. If the Republicans nominate a candidate for Senator this fall who is a Stalwart and not unfriendly to ROSCOE CONKLING, he may perchance be elected. Otherwise he will be pretty sure to be defeated. The Democrats need not despair of electing a Senator in the Jefferson district, and it is among the possibilities that they may succeed in the Monroe district.

The Democrats will do well if they make the next State Senate a tie. To do this they must keep what they have now and gain three members.

New Naval Devices.

The demonstrated fact that a huge ironclad, costing millions of dollars, can be sunk by one blow from a properly placed torpedo has caused all the leading nations to busy themselves with the double problem how to make their own torpedoes effective and how to parry the attacks of an enemy's. France and England have just made two noteworthy contributions to this problem, one on the side of attack and the other on that of defence.

The new English device, the invention of a young Australian named BRENNAN, who has already the guarantee of a fortune from it, has been tested for several months at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness. Without going into minute details, it may be briefly described as employing a steam engine for driving and steering the torpedo toward its object. To the drums of the engine are fastened the ends of coils of wire wound on reels in the torpedo machine, and the unwinding of these coils, with their rewinding upon the drums of the engine, sets two screw propellers at work, which drive the torpedo through the sea with the velocity of an express train. By getting the greater pressure on one screw or the other the torpedo is steered. Lights screened from the enemy show its position at night to those who direct it, while the very small portion above the surface of the water greatly decreases the chance of its seasonable detection. Exactly what its capabilities of progress are can as yet hardly be said; but on each of the many occasions of its trial, the torpedo machine, which looked something like the section of a boat, on emerging from the Sheerness fort ran down a short railway to the beach at a speed of forty or fifty miles an hour and plunged into the sea. It is obvious that the principle of the new device is wholly unlike that of the Whitehead or the Harvey torpedo. Indeed, one of its striking peculiarities is that since the unwinding of its light coils proceeds most rapidly toward the end, the speed of the torpedo will apparently be greatest toward the end of its course, or at the time most necessary.

The satisfaction of the British authorities with this new apparatus is undisguised. The experience of its inventor in being welcomed instead of snubbed is exceptional, and as a consequence the British Government will have the device as its property, instead of seeing it taken in disgust to some other country, like the Whitehead torpedo, and thence served out from a foreign factory to all who will pay for it. The apparatus certainly does imply the necessity for a fixed and peculiar engine, and hence the objection has been raised by some critics that it presupposes that the enemy must come up to the torpedo. But it is difficult to see why, with the present or some modified form of the invention, it should not be capable of use wherever a steam engine can be put in the required operation.

The French device is directed to the contrary purpose, that of diminishing the destructiveness of torpedoes, by finding a new protection against them. The substance thus chosen is a most extraordinary one, consisting of a composition made from the fibre of the husk of the cocoanut. It was first used as a shield for the masonry of quays, and its extraordinary action under those circumstances caused it to be applied to the protection of vessels. In pulverized cocoanut tissue there lies an extraordinary counterpoise to the damage caused by hostile shot entering at or below the water line. In sundry experiments at Toulon a target was composed of a felt-like mass of this cellulose, as it is called, fourteen parts being the ground husk, and one part the fibre, which helps to hold the mass together like hair in mortar. The target, which was about two feet thick, as representing the lining that would be given to a vessel, was perforated at short range by a nine-inch gun. In each case no sooner had the shot passed through than the cellulose closed up so firmly that a strong man was unable to insert his arm into the hole. A tank of water was poured upon the place where the shot had entered, and only after several minutes a small amount of water began to trickle through; and soon the soaking of the cellulose, by augmenting its volume and density, stopped the slight trickling altogether. The cellulose having thus been proved practically watertight, the experiment was concluded by showing it to be also incombustible, burning charcoal placed in and around it being unable to set it on fire.

Here, then, would seem to be a partial antidote for the terrible destructiveness wrought by torpedoes; for it may be added that a powerful torpedo was exploded against a case of cellulose in the Toulon experiments, with the result of greatly diminishing its usual effect, although, of course, the damage it created was far greater than that of ordinary shot and shell. The hopelessness of making vessels invulnerable to modern guns, or to still more dreaded torpedoes, is likely hereafter to cause additional investigations to be made in the directions suggested by the experiments at Toulon.

A Queer Promotion.

It was proper enough for the British Parliament to thank the officers and soldiers of the WOLSELEY expedition, for most of them did what they were told to do unflinchingly and well. But we are simultaneously informed that their commander, who had been already made a Baron for his bloodless victory at Tel-el-Kebir, gets a step in the peerage, and has now been made a Viscount for failing to reach Khartoum, though he had nearly five months to do it in. Evidently a little generalship counts for a good deal in these days of England's military decadence. This same dignity of Viscount was conferred upon the hero of Copenhagen, of the Nile and Trafalgar, because HORATIO NELSON could bend circumstances to his will; but now WOLSELEY is held to merit equal honor, although circumstances proved too much for him.

We observe that Lord HARTINGTON, in his qualified support of the attempt to exonerate Lord WOLSELEY for the waste of his resources and miscarriage of his plans, denies that the commander should be blamed for "many" of the shortcomings of the Soudan campaign. This is to admit by implication that he is justly chargeable with some of them, and these, unluckily for him, were errors of a flagrant, radical, and decisive kind. It does not follow because Ministers see fit to make the peerage cheap that impartial critics will lose sight of the broad facts which bring home to WOLSELEY the reproach of leaving GORDON to his fate when a due display of promptness and resolution would have saved him. Men who mean to keep these points in view will waste no time in denouncing the initial blunder committed in adopting the roundabout Nile route—though it is now plain that, had WOLSELEY (who reached Egypt in the first week of September) consented to advance from Suakim, as he was implored to do, he might have arrived at Berber and placed himself in easy communication with Khartoum by the end of October. Instead of finding himself no further than Korti, with the worst part of his journey still before him, by the middle of December.

It is what Lord WOLSELEY did, or failed to do after reaching Korti, that is most directly answerable for GORDON's death, and that makes the General's elevation to the rank of Viscount a surprising impropriety. We must bear in mind that GORDON's fearful straits were fully known—as has been proved by his despatches since published by the War Office—to the commander whose sole business in the Soudan was to rescue him. As early as November WOLSELEY was informed by GORDON that the latter could scarcely hope to hold out thirty days. Yet it was not till Dec. 30 that STEWART's column, less than 1,500 strong, was started across the desert toward Metemneh, although, but for the commander's decision to fritter the force at his disposal by despatching EARLE on a fool's errand in another direction, STEWART might have moved a fortnight earlier. Even when STEWART did get off, he was unprovided with the means of pushing on swiftly to the Nile, and though he pitched his camp at Gakdul in forty-eight hours, was unable to begin the second stage of his desert march to Abuklea until thirteen days later, that is to say, on Jan. 14. Three days afterward took place the battle of Abuklea, and on Jan. 20 Sir CHARLES WILSON, who on STEWART's disablement had succeeded to the command, occupied Gubat, which is only a third of a mile from the Nile. Even now it was just possible to save GORDON and Khartoum, for on the next morning some of GORDON's men, who had been sent to meet his rescuers, landed near Gubat from four steamers. Why was not a small detachment of WILSON's force placed that very day on one or more of GORDON's steamers and hurried back to Khartoum with the news that deliverance was coming? Will it be said that WILSON's first duty was to fortify Gubat against attack? But surely he might have spared 26 men to bear a message that would almost certainly redeem the besieged from treachery and massacre. It was with just 26 Europeans—as we learn from the narrative of an eyewitness in the *Nineteenth Century*—that WILSON finally began, on Jan. 24, his four days' voyage up the Nile, sighting Khartoum just two days after the fall of the city. Had the little band of messengers started on Jan. 21 they would have reached GORDON on Jan. 25, or a day before the Mahdi's assault upon the town. Obviously WILSON was thinking much more about himself than GORDON, so he held back the steamers till he could go on them in person, and thus sacrificed the man he wished to have the credit of delivering.

If for the vigorous and breathless way in which WOLSELEY pressed on from Korti to snatch GORDON from the jaws of death, he deserved advancement in the peerage, Sir CHARLES WILSON, who modelled his own promptitude at Gubat on that displayed by his commander, ought to receive some corresponding mark of Ministerial approval. Meanwhile Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, who saved his country's honor in Afghanistan, but who certainly has very little in common with the Generals just named, must console himself as best he can for exclusion from that body of hereditary legislators which was once supposed to welcome only the illustrious examples of England's soldiership.

For He is a Good Artist.

Mr. JOHN LAFARGE has been pretty badly thumped about by adversity of one sort or another. The commercial side of his artistic enterprises has never been a happy one, and of late he has been made to figure before the public under circumstances more or less embarrassing and disagreeable, from which, however, he has emerged with all desirable honor and credit.

It does not add to a man's interest in life to be had up on charges partaking of the nature of grand larceny, particularly when, as in Mr. LAFARGE's case, the alleged larceny has such a quality of special spice and fragrance as makes the public to take an abnormal and disagreeable interest in it. That has been Mr. LAFARGE's experience. In dissevering himself from his Stained Glass associates the relations which prevailed were characterized by intense acidity, and the divorce was attended with violence. When it had been consummated, Mr. LAFARGE was accused of having wrongfully appropriated to himself certain of the thitherto common property, and he defended the charge on the ground that it was rightly his, and had never belonged to any one else.

It was very delicate property, delicate and privileged from every point of view; and the public, stimulated by a morbid and unjustifiable view which certain journals hastened to present, became intensely concerned about it. Certain ladies of condition and of even established social distinction had entered with such sincerity and enthusiasm into Mr. LAFARGE's artistic ambitions and undertakings that they had posed for him as models. Mr. LAFARGE made photographs of them and used the photographs in the preparation of his designs, and these photographs he kept and carried off with him as his private and personal property. Hence the lawsuit. And by reason of the inference, studiously and pruriently conveyed to the public by certain of its purveyors, that when a woman—but more particularly a lady, a "society lady" is the preferred term—poses as a model she necessarily does so nude—by reason of this inference, unnecessary and untrue as it was, there was no end of a commotion over Mr. LAFARGE and the ladies of his acquaintance. It was all, however, settled very happily by the Court, which confirmed Mr. LAFARGE's right of property in his photographs, and sent him forth vindicated and assuaged.

We are very glad of all this. Ladies, when they have sufficient discretion, sincerity, and good taste, coupled with the proper qualifications of the person, ought to be encouraged in extending such aid to artists whom they know and can confide in—as in the case in question. And we are glad of it on Mr. LAFARGE's personal account, because he is a stalwart gentleman, as well as a very considerable artist. We admire him for his originality and his independence in his art, for the many beautiful things that he has contributed to the enjoyment and the improvement of the public, and for many and charming qualities of his work that make him not only eminent in his profession, but distinctively an American artist. We wish him success. Long may he prevail!

The Sun's Advice.

Every reader of THE SUN knows that the meagre sum of two cents, for which a single copy is sold, is ludicrously small when compared with the value of its complete daily combination of fresh and readable news with the profound and accurate knowledge, the penetrating intelligence, and unbending justice with which it expounds the problems of the past and present, or indicates the probabilities of the future. But the consciousness of providing an article of incomputable value is no reason why such a letter as this should not gratify, however little it surprises us:

"SIR: About one year ago I wrote to you, asking a question which was of vital importance to my future welfare. I followed your advice to the letter, and because of it am to-day a happy man. W. W. SALISBURY.

"LITCHFIELD, Minn., Aug. 10."

Thus we see that happiness, the greatest, the most inestimable boon to man, the most desired of all and at the same time the most elusive, was obtained by Mr. SALISBURY for two cents. Oh! Happy SALISBURY! Oh! Priceless SUN!

But a case of felicity in Minnesota, even of such a simple explanation, should not sadden others hitherto less wise and less fortunate than SALISBURY. THE SUN's advice is still open to all, and we must remind those who have been so unfortunate of late as not to profit by it, of the great truth propounded by the Chinese philosopher:

"We may be happy yet,
You bet."

Entertainments for the Monument.

The first offer of an entertainment in aid of a monument to Gen. GRANT, we believe, comes from Mr. H. V. LUCAS, the proprietary manager of the St. Louis Base Ball Club. He has written to the Mayor of St. Louis to say that he will give "50 per cent. of the gate receipts in the game to be played on the Union grounds with the Buffalo Club in the near future." This will be for the monument in St. Louis. They hope to raise $25,000 for the memorial in that city, and other entertainments of different character will be given for the same object.

If we are to raise $250,000 here, it is probable that a similar system for obtaining subscriptions will be resorted to. The requisite sum can certainly be secured much more easily in that way. However meritorious a purpose is for which people wish to devote money, the majority do so more readily on the occasion of some festivity.

At any rate, the action of the St. Louis Club should not be ignored by the club of New York. We shall be surprised if they do not display as much interest in the monument in their city as the Missouri players do in theirs. Why should not the manager of their club lay aside 50 per cent. of the receipts from the next crowded game at the Polo grounds for the monument here? Besides, money is not what the New Yorks want. They want the championship.

A very serious charge is brought by the *New York Times* against Mr. JAMES RILEY WEAVER, lately Consul-General of the United States in Austria, on the authority of Mr. EDMOND JÜSSEN, his successor. It is alleged that WEAVER sold the place of Vice-Consul to WILLIAM HERZ of Vienna, for the sum of $600 a year. HERZ was the landlord of WEAVER. The rent of the premises was $600, and WEAVER, according to the story, made HERZ his Vice-Consul in lieu of this sum. The money, $600, was paid from the Treasury of the United States, and instead of handing it over to HERZ, WEAVER put it in his own pocket. Mr. JÜSSEN also says that HERZ applied to him to continue the arrangement, and in this way the truth was discovered—if truth it is.

This Mr. JAMES RILEY WEAVER was appointed from West Virginia by President GARFIELD and Secretary BLAINE. There will be some curiosity to see his defence.

If a private individual put six huge posts in the middle of the sidewalk before his house, he would be fined, and then compelled to remove them.

Clear the way to the bridge!

Yesterday's *New York Herald* informs the public that "gold is and always has been in all civilized countries the one trustworthy standard of value." The *Herald* evidently regards Austria as not a civilized country, and views the civilization of the United States as having begun in the year 1873. A resolution of the Continental Congress, passed July 6, 1785, declared that the money unit of the United States should be a dollar containing 375.64 grains of fine silver, and from that day down to the passing of the act of April 1, 1873, the silver dollar was always recognized as a standard by the American people.

A most unnecessary injustice is done by the *Times* to JOE BLACKBURN of Kentucky, when our contemporary accuses that gentleman of making use of Mr. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS's jokes in order to secure his own election to the United States Senate. If Senator BLACKBURN had really wished to use other men's jokes, he couldn't have done it more judiciously than by appropriating from the TRAVERS stock, but we don't believe he used any but his own. Those are tip-top, and, although they may not be equal to TRAVERS's, they would probably be more efficacious in Kentucky. Besides, Senator BLACKBURN could tell them much better than any other man, and that is half of it.

We invite the attention of our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Globe*, to the circumstance that foreign consuls are not diplomatic officers, but business agents. Our diplomatic officers abroad are generally useless, because there is but little if any utility in their functions; but our consuls in foreign countries are a useful body of men.

Will They Bloom Out in Politics?

From John Swinton's Paper.

The great question for the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor is, whether will the whether the order shall take political action to secure the enforcement of the principles of its own platform.

SENATOR M'DONALD'S PREDICTION.

He Thinks the President Will Change his Policy After the Fall Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Ex-Senator McDonald is in Washington, engaged in a case involving the ownership of Wisconsin timber lands. It was supposed for a long time that the ex-Senator had more influence with the Administration, at least to the extent of securing appointments, than any other Indianian. This confidence has somewhat abated recently, more, however, from the fact that those who were depending upon him for places fail to get them than to anything else. Soon after one of his recent visits to Mr. Cleveland he remarked, "After the fall elections, and I am not overconfident as to Democratic success, the President will open his eyes, and there will be a change in his policy."

This is regarded by his friends here as an indication that he failed to impress the President with the necessity of being more liberal in the distribution of the public patronage to Democrats. McDonald is believed to be as fully in favor of a "clean sweep" as Mr. Hendricks is. In fact, there is immense room for change in this State. A Democrat remarked the other day: "The Republicans knew the value of a proper distribution of patronage in Indiana. They have been in a minority in this State almost ever since the war, yet by placing appointments where they would do the most good they frequently carried the elections. For instance, they distributed thirteen Consulates in the State, and the present Administration has not given us one. Of the 753 clerks in the Fifth Division Railway Mail service, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, consisting of 134 lines, there yet remains ninety per cent. Republicans."

Indiana is anticipating that it may secure the Public Printership. The friends of the Hon. A. B. Stoll of South Bend express confidence that it may be given him. This would secure to Indiana, probably, several hundred desirable positions. The matter, however, is in great doubt. Those who should be well informed say the appointment will go to New York or Pennsylvania.

The Prohibitionists seem to be the most active of the political parties. They have already begun agitation regarding the city election which occurs in November, and have made nominations for Mayor and other city minor offices.

Vice-President Hendricks has returned from the Grant obsequies, being the guest homeward of the St. Louis delegation, the members of which courteously invited him to the hospitalities of an artistically decorated and well-stocked Pullman palace car. Among the distinguished party were ex-Mayor Chauncey I. Filley, the Hon. Edward P. Fox, Speaker of the Missouri House; the Hon. John E. D. Couzins, United States Marshal, and many other Missouri notables. Mr. Hendricks made a partial promise to accept an invitation to the St. Louis Exposition in October. In conversation here the Vice-President has expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the result of the Post Office investigation recently made in this city; that he felt sure that Postmaster Jones had not purposely violated any portion of the Civil Service law, and that he had made only such appointments as were proper and satisfactory. He visited the Post Office and remarked: "I believe this is only the second time I have been in this office since Mr. Jones was appointed, and in view of the recent charges against him and the foolish effort to implicate me, I have only to say that although more than fifty came to me and asked me to recommend them to Mr. Jones for places in his office, I declined to do it in every case, with possibly one exception."

In referring to the death of Gen. Grant Mr. Hendricks said: "His sickness and death and the circumstances attending them have had a paralyzing and sobering effect upon the entire country. The fact that he worked so patiently and diligently under the most distressing circumstances to finish his book, so that his family might derive the benefit from its sale, and his generous and considerate utterances, have had the effect of uniting the whole nation in mourning for him. It is a great time through which we have recently passed."

Platform of the People's Party.

Adopted at the Saratoga Conference Aug 12.

"When a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same objects, evinces a design to reduce the people," said Thomas Jefferson, "it is their right and their duty to provide new safeguards and class laws." "Placing capital above labor is more dangerous to the republic at this hour than shackled slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy," said Abraham Lincoln. We have seen how, step by step, the rights of the people are being undermined, abuses and usurpations, pursuing the same ends and grasping with an ever-tightening grip the industry of the land, are becoming more and more glaring. So threatening have these become that the disciples of a true democracy and of pure republicanism are no longer found in the party of Jefferson or of Lincoln—that stern, uncompromising championship of popular government which patriotism demands. We have therefore met here to-day to protest against the usurpations and control of false parties, and to declare in behalf of certain reforms, and we invite patriotic men, irrespective of party or past affiliations, to unite with us in behalf of the following principles:

We demand that all money, whether metallic or paper, shall be issued by the Government, and be made full legal tender.

We demand that all taxes be justly and honestly levied proportionately to the amount of property held, whether real or personal, and that the usual deductions shall be made for real estate in our assessment and tax laws as are now allowed for personal property.

We denounce the Legislature, which by juggling combinations divided the responsibility that neither the Senate nor the House could be held responsible for the defeat of the most important measures for the relief of the mechanic, agricultural and the wage-working classes.

We denounce the corruption in corporate improprieties and for the disgraceful defeat of all the bills for the relief of gas consumers.

We demand that the needed improvements of our great waterways, shall be prosecuted without further delay, and a law forbidding all railroads from making discriminating charges against shippers who use the canals.

We demand homestead laws exempting property to the value of at least $1,000 from taxation and execution.

We denounce the importation of contract labor.

We demand the enforcement of the laws limiting hours of labor on public works.

We favor honestly and efficiently conducted corporations and all other systems of voluntary action organized by capitalists or associations which add to the public convenience and promote trade, by affording facilities for transportation, the communication of intelligence, the assurance of the social condition of all classes of the people, the consequent development of our internal and commercial resources, and the subjugation of the natural elements to the service of man. But we oppose all monopolies and all methods by which private individuals or corporations, joint stock companies, and other creatures of the State obtain and are permitted to exercise any special privileges which are inimical to the interests of the people, individually or collectively, and we demand the repeal of all statutes which authorize the exercise of such unjust special privileges, and the enactment of laws which will prevent and punish corporate trespasses upon public or private rights.

We demand a lien law giving mechanics, laborers, and others a first lien on property for work performed or material furnished.

Bulldozing President Cleveland.

From the New York Herald.

We cannot permit gold to be driven out and the country to be flooded in its stead with eighty-three cent silver dollars. Should such a catastrophe unfortunately occur, President Cleveland will, rightly or wrongly, be held responsible for it by the country, in consequence of his present attempted dalliance with the silver kings. He will be forced at the end of his term to retire from the White House in disgrace, and we can assure him the *Herald* will not fail to be there to throw the first stone!

Loved for the Enemies He Has Made.

From the Catholic Examiner.

A careful reading of the columns of the *New York Times* and similar Mugwump organs leads to the belief that David B. Hill would be a pretty good man for the Democrats to nominate for Governor next fall. The enemies he has made render him peculiarly available.

Prohibition Defeats Itself.

From the Pioneer-Press.

Wherever prohibition has set up a separate party organization, there the progress of temperance reform has been most discouraged, and its future is least hopeful. In States where the prohibition mania never obtained strength, high license has here and there been tried with most admirable results. The active prohibition States are in the worst case of all. Maine stands as the warning of a generation against the futility of statutory prohibition. Kansas and Iowa are awful examples of the curse of a prohibitory amendment.

Cleveland Mortgaged for Hancock.

From the Waterbury American.

The Democratic pedigree of Cleveland reaches back a considerable distance. At any rate four years ago, in a closely contested campaign, when most of his present Mugwump allies were heart and soul for the election of Garfield, he shouldered his torch and marched weary miles in the processions for Hancock.

Chicago Jealous of St. Louis.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The idea of a monument to Gen. Grant in St. Louis, though commendable, is droll. The living man had a warm and cordial reception there, and had but one or two warm friends among the inhabitants.

The Boss Colonel.

From the Albany Tribune-Republican.

Senator Vest has more brains than all the rest of the Colonels put together.

Postmaster-General Vilas at Home.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 15.—Postmaster-General Vilas arrived home last night from Washington, and was met at the depot by his wife and a few intimate friends, who tendered him a warm welcome. There was no formal demonstration. He intends to remain with his family. Mr. Vilas spent the evening with his sick sister.

First a cold, and then another on top of it, until the accompanying cough locks the chest settled and confirmed—is the sad story of many a consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, on the first appearance of danger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled.—Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The season at Newport moves smoothly on and but little disturbs the current as it flows. Things are very much there as they have been every summer, with only a trifling variety in the actors on the busy stage. Cottage life is as easy, graceful, luxurious, and, in some cases, as exclusive as ever; hotel life as narrow, dull, and wearisome as it can very well be. The Casino has languished somewhat this season for want of funds, and the "open sesame" of unlimited bank accounts has made both the morning and evening gatherings rather less rigidly select than of yore. "It is really dreadful," said a married belle, whose social status a few years since was not so very sharply defined; "the Casino is as mixed as the F. C. D. C.s were last winter." And so it is, and the result, while it is looked at askance by the haughty leaders of fashion, has been a decided improvement in the animation of the scene, the beauty of the women, and the richness of their costumes. For the diamonds of the parvenu glitter as bravely as the heirlooms of the duchess, and nature's impartial hand colors the cheek of the milkmaid with as fine a bloom and sharpens her features to as delicate perfection as when it has to do with the daughter of a hundred earls.

There is one point, however, in which a place of fashionable resort does not improve with its growth. It is in the development of a humble little flower which has now almost disappeared from among us—the well-nigh forgotten plant of modesty. The habit of asking for invitations, of pushing one's claim to notice from those who are distinctly at the top of the social ladder, beyond the limits imposed by delicacy and self-respect, is a crying evil of the present day, and one which has become a bore and a nuisance to people who are willing and anxious to throw open their houses and contribute of the abundance of their advantages for the gratification and amusement of their friends. A hostess in Newport, if she gives a ball or a reception, hardly knows one-half of those who make their bow to her on entering her house, and who partake of her hospitalities as coolly and unreservedly as if they had been specially and cordially bidden. They have asked for their invitations through common acquaintances, or have extorted them by a lavish deposit of their own cards at the beginning of the season, and perhaps by repeated invitations to dinners and luncheons. In a country where the wheel is perpetually going round, where the rich of to-day are the poor of to-morrow, where wealth, merit, and influence must inevitably bring their possessors sooner or later to the surface, how much better to wait patiently in dignified retirement for one's turn to come, than by vulgarly pushing, cringing, and intruding to win a place grudgingly accorded by those who, for the time being, are blocking the right of way!

The season thus far has been productive of no new sensations at Newport. Scarcely a breath of scandal has burdened the air, not a milord or miladi has appeared upon the scene, the débutantes have hardly yet mustered in numbers sufficiently large to make a flutter on the polo ground or in the tennis courts; in short, every one is waiting for and expecting some great mov